

ALLIES' BIG DRIVE IS DUE NEXT MONTH

Preparations on All Fronts Being Made on an Enormous Scale.

DENMARK IS EXPECTED
TO GET INTO CONFLICT

Will Be Given Scandinavian Section
of Schleswig-Holstein as Reward for Her Participation.

(Copyright, 1916.)
BY HERBERT COREY.
PARIS, September 19.—The big drive should begin about October 1. This prediction is necessarily vague. It is an attempt to forecast an event which will be affected by a dozen winds of circumstance. The drive may begin earlier. It may not start until later. But whether it starts early or starts late, it will start on the date fixed by the allies. It begins to look as though the Germans have every little to say about the future direction of the war. They are not whipped yet. They are far from being whipped. But the handwriting seems rather clear on the wall.

They have not been able to react strongly in any one of the theaters of war. They are definitely stronger in each field. The allies that the war will end this year? I asked a very acute gentleman in the foreign office. "It is not impossible," was his guarded reply.

Not the "Real" Big Drive.
Even the well informed portion of the public has been in the habit of referring to the combined French-British offensive on the Somme as the "big drive." It has never been entitled to that label. It has been a most successful big drive, in which the German lines were smashed in almost everywhere they pleased. It has been an overture to the big drive. It has been a trial run, in which the great new war machine was warmed and gauged and jolted down to its work. The big drive itself is a far more comprehensive affair than a battle on a twenty-five-kilometer front. It is to be an attack east and west, in which every nation of the allies will exert every pound of weight against the powers of the center.

The big drive is an affair of politics and commerce as well as artillery. Its aim is not merely to smash the military strength of the central powers, but to shackle them so that, even after peace is declared, they shall be reduced and impotent.

"Bulgaria has asked for peace and has been refused. Either Greece will join the allies or there will be a revolution in Greece. Rumania has been promised the province of Dobruja, which is Rumanian by blood."

Just to Kill, the Real Aim.
Those statements rest upon high authority. But to properly seize the main idea of the big drive one must approach it piecemeal. It is perhaps easier to consider first the purely military operations on the western front. There may be no distinct line of demarcation between the little drive of today and the big drive which is planned. It is merely that there will be a few more hundred guns firing and a few more thousand men marching and fighting more speed shown in the giant operation. In all probability it will be only a tactical offensive. Its aim is not to "break the line," although a break in the German line would be a ghastly simplicity. It is only to drive the Germans back and kill as many of them as possible in the driving.

Ordinarily the drive should end about the middle of September. By that time the heat of the weather has passed and rain and wind may be anticipated as an item in the account of most weeks. This hampers aerial operations, hinders observation and calls for an extravagant expenditure of shells to accomplish a work which might be done by the Germans as they had been up to September 1.—It is probable that the drive would dwindle into comparative stagnation by the time the first snow falls. But the allies are no longer inferior. They are today on practically even terms. Their supplies and resources are in danger every day while those of the Germans do not show any apparent growth.

Change by Middle of October.

By the middle of October the allies should have a definite superiority in gunfire—they may be firing six shells to five—and that superiority should show a steady increase every month the war lasts.

This war will be won by artillery," according to the statement of the general commanding the German forces in the west in an interview given a New York paper. I am quoting by message from the excerpts appearing in the Paris papers. "In the long run the most shells and biggest guns will tell the tale."

Denmark May Join Allies.
The big drive was planned at that council of war presided over by M. Aristide Briand in Paris some months ago and was largely shaped by that gentleman. At the time the scheme was to wait until each allied nation was at the top of its power. The allies were to be increased by the inclusion of Rumania and by the addition of Greece. It was even possible that Denmark may come in, for the Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein, not the German part, has been offered. Denmark does not want the German part. It would only bring her future trouble.

These smaller states are desired as allies not because of the men and guns they can add, but in order to include them in the great anti-German federation after the war.

The allied victory is to be followed by a comprehensive clipping of the German wings. If these smaller states are in the compact with the allies, they are financed by them—it will be a comparatively easy matter to include them in the compact by which the war by customs regulations. It is suggested that the German part of Schleswig-Holstein be given to the allies as a reward for giving trade advantages to the allies and imposing handicaps on Germany.

Germany is only half whipped and will not pay. It is the way one nation expects to handle the other. It is thoroughly whipped and cannot pay.

There is good reason to believe that the drive at Verdun was not inspired solely by the desire to take "the strong place in the east," even adorned by its iron-bearing hills, nor to thwart the English preparations for a great offensive. The German plan was not merely to attempt to extort a separate peace from France, but to frighten the smaller states then neutral that they would decline to go further into the allied negotiations. The Austrian drives in Italy and Rumania were similarly motivated.

The Germans failed everywhere. The French held out at Verdun until the British were fit to launch an offensive—a big offensive, if not "The Big Offensive." The combined Anglo-French blow on the Somme so weakened the German position that they have practically given up the assault on Verdun. They have been conclusively beaten. There is still activity, but for the most part it is French activity. Little by little, foot by foot, they are winning back their land. The defeats of the central powers in Italy and Rumania unquestionably persuaded them that peace was inevitable. She has been promised that Transylvania country she has so long desired. Bulgaria came to her senses.

"Bulgaria has made overtures for peace," I have been told. "England has been willing, but Russia refused. Russia proposes to make peace with Bulgaria in Sofia."

The Balkan Situation.

To make plain why England would assent to Bulgarian peace and why Russia refused would entail a history of Balkan politics. It is easier to say that England thinks it wiser to eliminate the very sturdy foe from the enemy ranks, while Russia remembers that Bulgaria owes its existence in great part to her support, and proposes to punish her for deserting. There are also certain conflicting interests in the matter of Constantinople. The British are anxious to see Bulgaria as a friendly neighbor. The British of Bulgaria may prolong the war somewhat, but when the whipping has been accomplished, the peace may be found in the Balkans.

Greece had been assigned her place in the big drive. Not much was said of her in a recent article. She was only called on for 10,000 men—and it is perfectly known that Great Britain has a Cyprus as a reward for her compliance. But King Constantine and the military hierarchy were pro-German. The people were mildy pro-French, but not so much so that they wanted to go to war. The Venizelos faction was pro-French. The country swarmed with German spies and the plans of the allies were constantly being interfered with. When one is fighting for life the milder restraints of courtesy disappear.

"You will take orders from us or else Prince George will be put on the throne," is the way the privately communicated ultimatum was placed before the king.

German Spies on the Run.

At the moment of writing King Constantine seems not to have made up his mind. The allies have tightened their grip upon Greek affairs, however, and the pro-German element in the army is being purged. German spies are represented as diving out of Greece and into the Mediterranean like bullfrogs off a bank. So far as the immediate war is concerned, it makes no difference, except to those personally concerned, whether Constantine's job is done or whether George gets it, or whether Venizelos becomes president of a new Greek republic. As for the Balkans, the allies will take her part in the big drive. She may get a slice of Asia Minor for her compliance. Her markets will be taken in good part by the allies. The merchants of the central powers will be ousted out. Already Gen. Sarraute, commanding the French forces at Saloniki, has taken the initiative.

"There is a population of almost 2,000,000," he has stated in a circular addressed to French exporters. "They have been largely supplied in the past by Austrian goods. Send to the addresses below the goods you can send, when you can ship them, and details of prices, quality," etc.

British Must Do the Work.

To return to the purely military aspects of the big drive. The weight of it is to be borne by the British in the west, although they are to be supported by the French to the generous limit of their power. More British regiments are crossing the channel constantly. More big guns are being hauled up. More miles of railroad built, more shells banked in the revictualing stations, more telephone lines strung and more perfect organization created. The little drive has been of inestimable value to the British.

"We have learned the game," as one candid officer said recently. "We didn't know it. It is a game of attrition. Gaining ground in the future should be easier than in the past, for a very obvious reason. When the French and British first struck the Germans, the stiffest field defenses any army has ever met. That first line was armor-plated and concrete-backed and tunnel-bottomed. The Germans had very reason for refusing in them. The French and British smashed them. The moment an army leaves

such a line its resistance becomes weaker. Secondary lines, built in a hurry, are never of the strength that the initial field fortifications are.

Germans at Verdun.
"Why didn't the Germans smash through at Verdun?" I asked a staff strategist. "They exerted as much strength, relatively, as the allies did on the Somme?"

His answer is an illuminating one. "The French were driven back to their original positions," was the reply. "When they were shelled out of line A, they retreated to line B, which was even better."

One begins to think of the German army as a tug-of-war team that has been yanked off balance. It is not strong and it is not steady. It is not a team that can sink in their heels and stiffen their backs. The allies are now in six and one-half miles deep and are still going. The Germans may be able to create new defenses on the present line or they may be compelled to drop the present line and make a hurried retreat to a position that has in the meantime been prepared in the rear. It may be that the allies look for this. "We will have them back on the Rhine line before Christmas," said one man.

Hospital Are Ready.
The immensity of the big drive to come is shown by the preparations being made. When the thrust began in July France was filled with hospitals, rest and convalescent camps. Most of them are still comparatively empty. I know of one with 250 beds and seven wounded men and another of 300 beds and ten wounded men, and a fourth with 400 beds and about forty men. The list might be extended indefinitely. Each is staffed and provisioned against the possibility of a sudden increase of wounded. "We are doing nothing," has been the complaint of the hospital heads in dozens of cases. "Either give us work to do or let us close the doors."

"Rest easy," is the reply. "You will have enough work in about a month to satisfy any one."

Two months ago Paris was beginning to cheer what one thing and another abnormal times as a normal aspect. It is true that there was little business, and prices are getting higher all the time and the pinch of war was felt. But one had become used to conditions. Suddenly one noticed that the doors of business houses were closed and were not reopening. On them one saw that pen-and-ink sign with which one came familiar in the first days of the war: "Closed by reason of mobilization."

Plans on Enormous Scale.

More men had been called out. These are the elders, who had escaped at first, and reformers who had become fit and men who had been excused for business reasons. Today there are few "valid" men in Paris. The men who are fit to go to war have for the most part come, and in the last few weeks, it is a part of the preparation for the big drive. These elders will take the place behind the front of the other younger men who have been in the line. The big drive is not to be considered merely as a military offensive on the western front, but as a ring around and compression of the central powers. When Eukaria quits—and if Bulgaria is given a chance to quit that may come before war freezes in the Balkans—Germany and Austria will be fairly well cut off from their Turkish allies. There is to be a true concert of action in which Italy, Russia and Rumania, and perhaps Greece and Denmark, may take part.

Portugal is to send 50,000 men to the western line. The smaller states will be linked in that chain which is to strangle the central powers today and which to reduce them, after the war to a condition in which they will be unable again to set fire to Europe.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
AT ST. ETIENNE, FRANCE

ST. ETIENNE, France, September 20.—The American industrial commission to France arrived yesterday from Limoges, having spent most of yesterday at the birthplace of Lafayette, the Chateau de Chavanac, in the department of Haute Loire. The commission was received at the chateau by the prefect of the department and numerous local officials.

The bed in which Gen. Lafayette was born was covered with flowers and draped with American and French flags. In an address William W. Nichols, chairman of the commission, dwelt upon the significance of the beginning of Franco-American friendship through the instrumentality of Lafayette.

The commission, since it left Paris September 13, has visited Rouen, Limoges, Aubusson, Felletin, La Bourboule, Mont Dore, Clermont Ferrand and Le-puy, discussing with the business men of each town the best method for expanding trade between France and the United States. From here the commission will go to Lyon, where it will remain three days.

Cruiser Memphis Total Loss.
NEW YORK, September 20.—That the United States cruiser Memphis, on the rocks at Santo Domingo, will be a total loss and that naval officers there are confining their efforts to salvaging her engines and other gear is the statement made by Maj. R. H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C., who has arrived here on board the battleship Albatross, from the West Indies. Maj. Dunlap had been in Santo Domingo government service.

MOVEMENTS OF KAISER ARE CLOSELY GUARDED

Visits to Front for Review of Troops Kept Secret Until Last Hour.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
BEHIND THE SOMME FRONT, September 19.—There never was a time when so little was known of the Kaiser's movements as at present. When he decides upon a trip to some point on the front it is kept as secret as possible, and if ever reported in the German press, is delayed until the royal visitor is far away—perhaps on the other side of the empire. It is believed Emperor William visits the front more frequently than any other ruler.

Recently correspondents visiting the southern section of the Somme front did not learn until well past midnight that the emperor, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the day just breaking, would review as many of the troops as could be assembled at a point a few miles back from the fighting, but still within sound of the guns.

The correspondents were on hand before the appointed time and were given the chance to see some maneuvers that would have done credit to first-line troops in order of march. The companies drew up in parade formation on a broad level ground that was formerly a backyard of an ancient chateau. They formed three sides of a square, at one end of which was a military band, and in the center the officers.

Shows Vigor of Young Man.
Half an hour after the appointed time the Kaiser arrived in a lean, gray automobile. He sprang from the car with the vigor of a young man. He wore the helmet of a general of infantry, but the tall boots, coming in front high above the knee, of a cuirassier. He cast from his shoulders the long gray cape with a fur collar in which he walked toward that end of the formation where the band stood. His standard bearers, who always walk behind him with his flag, had their work out for them as he strode ahead. At first he paused just a moment, greeted the general in command, bowed and saluted to other officers, and then turned down the line. He walked as one attempting to go through a dewy pasture and still keep one's feet reasonably dry, with great high steps.

After making the rounds of three sides of the square the emperor turned and strode to the center to chat with the various high officers gathered there, and then began to pin orders and medals on the breasts of the chosen few.

It was only after the ceremony was ended that correspondents standing at a little distance had a chance to see his majesty at close range. He had a good look at his seemed and lined, but strong, healthy, vigorous face.

New Troops Show Nervousness.
After the decorating the Kaiser walked to the roadway that leads by the chateau, then faced about and prepared to review the troops. Most of them were new troops, probably few had ever marched by their emperor before, and it was possible to detect some nervousness. But they paraded in the goose-step as bravely and as stiffly as ever did a like set of men on the Tempelhofer field.

The commander made the customary address in which he pledged loyalty to his majesty and a firm determination to fight on. His voice rose and fell with emotion, and what he said obviously affected the emperor. The Kaiser answered in a voice that from a distance was hard to understand, though it was silver-clear and more highly pitched than that of his general. The soldiers, however, could hear it, and their faces glowed as their emperor thanked them.

The parade ended as abruptly as it began. The emperor, hastily donning his fur-collared cape, sprang back into his gray limousine and was off.

\$1.50 54-Inch All-Wool GRANITE CLOTH 98c Yard

Here is a fabric that you can depend on for service; it is non-crushable, dust resisting, pure all wool—and dye absolutely guaranteed; made of fine serge yarn. Colors are navy blue, midnight blue, myrtle green, black, plum, Burgundy and African brown. An extraordinary bargain; nice for coat suits, pleated skirts and dresses; \$1.50 is the real value. Tomorrow 98c row, per yard.

Second Floor—New Building—Lansburgh & Bro.

BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOL CLOTHES and SUPPLIES

NEW FALL HATS

For Girls' and Misses' School and Dress Wear
All the newest effects for this fall and winter very specially priced to induce mothers to buy early.
CORDUROY HATS, new shapes in corduroy hats, with stitched brim and attached crown; colors include, old rose, green, brown and navy blue, at 75c.
NEW VELVET HATS, new models in velvet hats, with corduroy facings; choice of black and white, rose and black, coral and black and green and black, at 95c.
MANY OTHER STYLISH MODELS
At \$1.49, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95
SALE OF UNTRIMMED HATS
At \$1.95 to \$6.95

Hand Blocked Velvet and Hatter's Plush Hats, in all the newest shapes and colors. The new Velour Hats in mannish effects, large flaring shapes and fall facings; choice of black and white, rose and black, coral and black and green and black, at 95c. Every one is an exceptional value.

The New Trimmings
We boast of the largest and most complete assortment of trimmings this side of New York.
At 49c to \$3.95
Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

Second Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

The Greatest Dress Sale of the Season

Possible only because of the co-operation of four of our leading dressmakers, who made us extraordinary price concessions to enable us to eclipse a banner apparel day of a year ago.

120 Beautiful Model Dresses. \$15.75
Many Actually Worth Up to \$35.00, at.

Every season at about this time four of our leading dress manufacturers concede to us a number of beautiful garments at practically one-half their actual value, and as is our usual custom, we will place them on sale tomorrow at the same proportionate saving to you. These Dresses are taken from the racks. Some are samples, while others are from their regular stocks. They are mostly one of a kind, but all sizes, from 16 to 44, are represented. Every garment is a beautiful new model. Choose from:
Charmeuse Dresses—Crepe Meteor Dresses—Crepe de Chine Dresses—Satin Duchesse Dresses—Serge and Charmeuse Combination Dresses—Georgette Crepe and Satin Combination Dresses, and a host of other styles in such favored colors as Greens, Gray, Burgundy, Brown, Plum, Navy Blue and Black. Be here early for the choice selection.
Dress Section—Second Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

School Sale of Boys' Two-Pants Suits

By placing our fall orders months ago before the tremendous market advance we offer you the opportunity to supply the boys' school outfit at worth while savings.

Two-Pants Suits	Two-Pants Suits	Two-Pants Suits	Two-Pants Suits
\$3.98	\$4.98	\$5.98	\$6.98
Boys' Two-Pants Suits in an excellent assortment of neat patterns, made of cashmere fabrics in the Balcan Norfolk model. Each suit has two pairs of full cut knickerbockers. Seams are all taped, insuring wear. Sizes 6 to 17 years.	Boys' Two-Pants Suits of wool cassimere materials in all the season's newest patterns and shadings. Coats are either Balcan Norfolk or pinch back models. Well tailored and trimmed. Each suit has two pairs knickerbockers. Sizes 6 to 17 years.	Boys' Two-Pants Suits in both wool cassimere and velours, in an excellent variety of checks, stripes and solid colors. Faultlessly tailored and trimmed throughout. Both pairs of pants are full cut and knickerbockers. Sizes 6 to 17 years.	Boys' Two-Pants Suits of all-wool mixtures, in stripes, checks, herringbone effects and solid colors. All faultlessly tailored in the popular pinch back model. Two pairs of full cut and lined knickerbockers with each suit, insuring double wearing quality. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Boys' Hats & Caps	Bell Blouses and Shirts....	Juvenile Suits
50c and \$1.00	39c	\$3.98 and \$4.98
An extensive showing of all the newest shapes and fabrics for the little fellows and big boys. Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.	This is welcome economy news. Any Bell blouse or shirt in stock at this price. Choose from plain white or light and dark stripes. All sizes in one style or the other. Standard Everywhere at 50c.	In the Junior Norfolk model with plain and P.K. detached collars. Choose from all-wool blue serges and shepherd checks.

Stockings That Wear

—Is one of the vital things to consider when the kiddies start and then prices are most moderate.

Children's School Hose
The famous Pony Hose, made by the Wayne Knitting Mills of Port Wayne, Ind. Several weights in black, also tan and white, exceptional values in regular sizes, at 25c.
Extra Sizes, at 35c

Children's Fast Black Fine Ribbed Hose
In serviceable weights for school wear; reinforced toe and heels; a very special value, at 12 1/2c.
Main Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Girls, Are You Ready for the School Opening?

If not, we are ready to help you, and at prices which mean a big saving for mother. We are showing great varieties in the newest and most serviceable styles in Dresses, Coats and Blouses for school and dress wear.

Children's Russian Blouse Dresses at \$1.48
Children's Russian Blouse Dresses, made of fine quality striped gingham with white collar and cuffs. Also Waist Dresses with smocked yoke, finished with white rib collar and vest. These are of solid color chambrays, in sizes 8 to 14 years.

Children's Dresses
At \$1.00
Dresses of fine quality gingham, in many very pretty and stylish models, in plaid and stripe effects, trimmed with solid colors; sizes 7 to 14 years; very specially priced at \$1.00.

Children's Raincoats
Children's raincoats of rubberized asten, in navy blue and red, with plaid lined hood; sizes, 8 to 14 years; \$2.50 value, at \$1.48

Children's Coats
Suitable for School and Early Fall Wear
Values Up to \$12.00
At \$4.95 and \$5.95
A variety of excellent new models of fine wool serges, diagonals, poplins and gabardines, also plaids, checks and fancy mixtures. All sizes from 6 to 14 years.

Middy Blouses
Sizes 6 to 12 Yrs.; Values to \$1.50.... 69c
Middy Blouses for school wear. They are made of fine quality galatea cloth, regulation models in all-white with colored collar and cuffs, also coat styles of awning stripe marries in navy blue, Copenhagen and green.
Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.